

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9863 第三千五百八十九號 日八十月七年五十九光緒 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1889. 三拜禮 號四十八月八年九

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 13, ANAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1568, N. Tami, Nagasaki 8th August, (Cable) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

August 13, MIKURA, Japanese str., 2280, Sumitomo, Kaituma 10th August, (Cable) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

August 13, THALES, British str., 800, Hunter, Taitung 8th August, (Cable) Anglo-Siam S.S. Co.

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DEPARTURES.

August 13, ANAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1568, N. Tami, Nagasaki 8th August, (Cable) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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PASSENGERS.

Per Thales, str. from Taitung 8th August, 1568, N. Tami, Nagasaki 8th August, (Cable) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Per Mikura, str. from Kaituma 10th August, 2280, Sumitomo, Kaituma 10th August, (Cable) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Per Thales, str. from Taitung 8th August, 800, Hunter, Taitung 8th August, (Cable) Anglo-Siam S.S. Co.

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REPORTS.

The British steamer Thales, from Taitung 8th August, 1568, N. Tami, Nagasaki 8th August, (Cable) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

July 25, Yangtze, French str., from Kobe.

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INTIMATIONS.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.

or 2 1/2 per cent. (a) If premiums are payable for a term of 10 years.

or 2 1/2 per cent. (b) If premiums are payable for a term of 15 years.

or 2 1/2 per cent. (c) If the sum assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan 2 would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 50th of Sum Assured, viz. £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provision if commenced at age 40, he would cost respectively (a) £25.50, (b) £31.10, (c) £33.24, (d) £27.68 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By doing the rate of subscription increases. Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong.

HALL & HOLTZ

CO-OPERATIVE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-AND SHANGHAI.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

LADIES' OUTFITTERS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS.

HOSIERS & SHIRT MAKERS.

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ARTISTIC DECORATORS.

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UPHOLSTERERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BREWERS, AND IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

All GOODS imported direct from the MANUFACTURERS.

NOVELTIES by each incoming Mail.

ALL DEPARTMENTS are under the

management of experienced EUROPEAN

ASSISTANTS.

Special attention given to OUTPORT

ORDERS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ

CO-OPERATIVE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1889. [23]

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED

A. B. C. Telegraph Code, 4th Edition.

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BANKS AND LAND COS

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: £1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID UP: £100,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. PURDON, Esq., of Messrs. Maitland

H. R. HARRIS, Esq., of Messrs. Alfred

E. J. HOGG, Esq., of Messrs. Dent & Co.

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CORPORATION.

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LIVINGSTON & Co.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

Loans made on Mortgage on Land, Build-

ings, &c.

Properties bought and sold.

Estates managed, and all kinds of Land

Agency and Commission business con-

ducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [1572]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: £5,000,000

PAYED UP: £250,000

RESERVE FUND: £250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. K. SKEWES, Chairman, Managing

C. P. CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman, Directors

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

J. S. PURDON, Esq.

S. C. MOSES, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LEE SING, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

Money advanced on Mortgage on Land or

Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates managed and all kinds of Agency

and Commission business relating to

Land, &c., conducted.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Com-

pany's Office, No. 5, Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [609]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

PAYED UP CAPITAL: £7,500,000

RESERVE FUND: £7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

W. H. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

W. C. BROWN, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.

J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.

Hon. J. K. SKEWES, Esq.

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Hon. J. K. SKEWES, Esq.

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 2nd August, 1889, at 3 p.m.,

on the Spot,

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

GROUND, Registered in the Land Office

as Inland Lot No. 428, with 18 Substantial

THREE-STORYED HOUSES, newly

erected, thereon, and measuring 100

feet, 24 in. on Inland Lot No. 429, South

14th Stn. on Cross Street, East 98 feet on

Sui Kai Lane, and West 99 feet on Albany

Street. Total Area 1573 square feet, and

Annual Crown Rent, \$74.

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ALL THAT PIECE

THE FRENCH MANSION

M. M. steamer *Irappaddy*, with
mail, left Saigon at 1 a.m. on
the morning of the

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

O. steamer *Rohilla*, with the
1st July, left Singapore at
3rd and

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

P. steamer *Abyssinia*, with the
the 26th July, left Yokohama
is due here on or about the 20
P. steamer *Batavia*, with the f
a mail, left Vancouver on
and is due here on or about

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The D. R. steamer *Hesperia* left Saigon on the 8th, and may be expected here on the 15th instant.
The Union Line steamer *Norther* from London and Hamburg, left Singapore on the 10th, and is due here on the 15th inst.

U. S. Co.'s steamer *Nestor* left
the 9th, and is due here on the
P. & O. Extra steamer *Shang*
at 5 p.m. on the 12th, and is
10th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES

The authorized list of Mails

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
Cobe and Yokohama.—Per Nippon, to-day, the 14th inst., at 11.30 A.M.
Amaguchi.—Per *Bellerophon*, to-day, at 11.30 P.M.
Hankow and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, to-day, at 11.30 P.M.

4th inst. at 11.30 A.M.
 may and Manila.—Per *Diana*.
 the 15th inst. at 4.30 P.M.
 digon.—Per *Ashington*, to-morrow
 at 5.00 P.M.
 ngapore.—Per *Electra*, on Monday
 at 11.30 A.M.

BY THE FRENCH PACK
 rench Contract Packet *Yangtze*
 shed on THURSDAY, the 15th

to the United Kingdom, beyond, via Marseilles: to settlements, Batavia, Borneo, the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. All hours will be observed in etc.
Post Office declines all responsibility for covers containing Jewellery, and, where Registered, will make no exchange.

BY THE BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY'S
British Contract Packet *Guinea*
Sailed on SATURDAY, the 10th
with Mails for the United Kingdom
and countries beyond, *via* Brindisi,
Sicily, Malta, Naples, Rome, Leghorn,
Venice, Trieste, and the Adriatic Sea,
Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta

12 hours will be observed in c
&c.
t Office declines all responsibil
Letters containing Bank
jewellery, and, where Registratio
ected, will make no enquiries
es of such letters.

OF CLOSING THE ENGL
AND FRENCH MAILS.

Posting of Prices Current and Circulars may however
 10 o'clock if they are tied in bundle
 country, with the addresses all one

registry ceases.
 Posting of newspapers, books,
 a ceases.
 Mail closes.
 LETTERS may be post-d (from
 10 cents late fee up to 11.30
 hour they may be sent on 1
 e late fee.

CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE
 COMPANY LIMITED

RAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE is
in order.
\$80 per annum.
Material on sale, or hire.
Bells fitted and maintained.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
free for all kinds of Electrical work.

A. SANDFORD,
Agent.
1st December, 1888.

**TRADE LISTS OF
COUNTRIES in 36 VOLUMES.**

NOW READY.
Editions of ENGLAND, CO.
17. SCOTLAND, IRELAND
and European Possessions, Vol.

IN THE PRESS.
AL DIRECTORY of Africa, Asia, containing the Colonies of the Independent Empires
and **POLAND**, Vol. 24. **ITA**
other volumes.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
 (NOTE FOR PRICE LIST.)
 AGENTS WANTED. [1
 PIECE FROM A MASTER
 MIND.
 RD. TALE OF PASSION

BY
FALL CAIN,
ENTITLED—
BONDMA
By the Author of
"A Son of R..." "T
"Shadow of a Crime," &c.
COMMENCED I

ity, the strength, the passion and
affected in "The Deemster," "
"The Shadow of a Crime"
brooded in this new work.
describes it as 'A New Saga
e, Viking and heroic origin w
t once on commencing its perus

E BOND MAN
 and publication on 6th instant,
 statement will appear Weekly.
 26th June, 1889. [1839]

RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBT

CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the
 be RESPONSIBLE for any
 ted by the Officers or the Crew

g. Vessels during their stay in
bour—
str., Wulff.—Wieler & Co.
Brit. ship, Dunham.—Order.
str., Boutillier.—Gibb, Living
ship, Cardiff.—Melchers & Co.
Brit. ship, Lotherop.—Order.
str., Gardner.—David Sassoon
ship, Bremer.—Brit. ship

str., Jurd.—Captain.
str., Hensley.—M. B. Kalahie
str. ship, Tobbot.—Captain.
ship, Gould.—Russell & Co.

A NEW SAGA,
BY HALL CAINE,

CHAPTER X
THE END OF ORRY.

tumult was over, and
be saved, and nothing

And louder still they laughed at the skipper himself when, still severely troubled by his evil dream, he said to them, "I have a notion to ask God for you, since his good ship lay a rotten hulk on a cruel reef, and if it was so very good of Providence to let them off that rock, it would be a good deal better to let me off, too." And Androlust of all others they laughed, and laughed again, when an Irish sailor told them, with all his wealth of brogue, of a prayer that he had said for the skipper, while they hung helpless on the rock, thinking of nothing but their own lives. "Oh, Lord! only save my life this once, and I'll enquire no more," the Bostonian had cried; and the Irishman had answered, "God bless his head, for you knowed it was too long to say, and I held churchyard, with twenty rolls of good Scotch cloth in the grave stop for him. But I had nowhere else to put it, and, good Lord, only to dig it up from off his chest, for he was never a powerful woman."

And the danger being over, neither Davy nor the skipper could get the men about making sport of their grousings, for they laughed with the rest, and together they waked a most reckless

After Fairbrother, who had been busy doing like a sheepdog in the angle, was then rising to his feet, and saying, "And now for supper, and let it be country fashion, girls, at this late hour of the night."

Country fashion indeed it was, with the long table scoured white like a butcher's board, and the women's heads of potatoes boiled the jackets tossed out at its head and foot and midside, three huge blocks of salt, each with its wooden spoon, laid down at the same spaces, and a plate with a boiled herring and a basin of salt's milk before every guest. And the scenes shambled in their places any way any where, all growling or laughing or both; and the thing, as to many fresh men's faces of the strange chunky that had fetched them out of

"I'm in the midst of it, when Grebe, having acquired her maiden shame, had crept back to the kitchen, and Mrs. Fairbrother, aroused at length by the lightsome hubbub had come down stairs, and was standing at the porch opening, and three old Chas. & Kelley stood upon the threshold, pale faces, panting for breath, and with a ghastly light in their sunken eyes, and cried, "Come, come, come," saying man that fetched him there's the crying woman." "I'm to fetch him along with me straight away."

"Jason rose instantly. "I'll go," he said, and he snatched up a cap.

"Come, come, come," said Grebe, and she caught up a shawl.

"Not a word more was said, and at the next instant, before the others had recovered from their astonishment, the door was closed, and the wife quite gone from their lips, the door had closed again and the three were gone.

John stopped suddenly in the dark lane.
“What’s the name?” he asked, hoarsely.
“The son’s name? Michael.”
“Michael what?”
“Michael Sunlocks.”
Jaw clenched with loathing, and strode on without a word more. Very soon they were outside the little house in Port-Vallin.

Chaise was there before them, and he stood waiting for their door again.

“What’s his old man whispered - ‘Ha!’”
“His babbler fast. He’s going out with the tide!”
Listen!

They crept in on tip-toe, but there was small room for quiet. The place was a scene of dismal confusion; most grotesque spectacle. It was all but as strong of people as it had been nineteen years before on the day of Lisa Killew’s wedding. On the table, the form, the three-legged stool, and in the chimney corner, the toy-toddler, all were there with eyes full of awe, most of them silent or speaking low behind their hands. On the bed the injured man lay and groaned in a strong delirium. The wet clothes

the music. Her body, however, was not so much in the middle of the floor and looked on in his great stature over the heads of the people about him, while Greta, with quiet grace and gentle manners, drawn the little but handsome of the many with whom the dance air smoked and reeked. After that she lifted the poor restless, tumbling, wet head from its hard pillow and put it to rest on her own soft arm, with her cool palm to the burning forehead, and then she dashed the tips with the sandy hair from Mary Greta's cup. This she did, and more than this, seeming to cast away from her in a moment all her lightness, her playfulness, her bounding happy spirits, and in the hour of need to find such tender office came to her, as to all true wo-

Then with one accord the others called on to him not to tarry over carnal thoughts, for his soul was passing through dark waters, and he should never take rest until he had cast anchor on a treacherous voyage.

"Get religion," cried Kane Wade. "Lay hold of a false salvation," cried old Ghase. "The flesh is as gravel," cried Matt Tricherson. "Pray with us, cousin," they all cried together, with much leavie in the same wild strain.

"I cannot pray," the sick man muttered.

"Then we'll pray for you, mate," shouted Kane Wade.

"Ah, pray, pray, pray," numbed Stephen Orry, but it's he good, it's too late, too late. "Now is the time," cried Matt Tricherson. "Now is the time," cried Kane Wade. "Now is the time to turn to the uttermost, the most sinners of us all."

ise, with their loud voices and hot faces and eyes of flame, trying to do their duty by the scull of their fellow creature: the poor torturers, and the poor victims, and the poor spectators, and no hope of pardon, and would not be so much as cower as to cry for mercy in his last hours: the young Israel looking on in silence and surprise: and the old Israel, with his white hair and his wrinkled face, and his eyes that had seen all like a mortified dove in a cage of hoarse jackdaws.

But when the little house was clear, and the Methodists, who started a hymn on the beach outside, had gone, and the sea was calm, and there was only the low wall of the ebbing tide where there had been no land, a babel of many tongues, Stephen Orry raised himself feebly on his knees, and said, "Father, I have found it on the beach and lifted it up, still damp and stiff, from the middle of water that lay over it." Then Stephen Orry told him

"What you like with it, or I'll die in torture," cried Stephen Orry, and with a groan he threw himself backward on the bed.

"I'll keep it," said the old woman, and Jason. "His father would not look on it as 't'it?" And he has sailed for Ireland, hasn't he? 'That's my country, and I may meet him some day."

Then in a breaking voice Stephen Orry said, "If you have a father he must be proud of you."

"And Jason answered modestly, "I have no father—none I ever knew."

"Did he die in your childhood?"

"No."

"Before you were born?"

"No."

"Is he alive?"

"Ay, for aught I know."

Stephen Orry struggled to his elbow again. "Then he is dead, and wronged your mother?" he said with his breath coming quick.

"Ay, may be so."

"The villain!—Yet who am I to call at him? Is your mother still alive?"

"Thank God," said Stephen Orry.

Some moments thereafter he lay quiet, breathing fast and loud, while Greeba hovered about him. Then in a feeble voice he said: "Do you think my lad, you can meet my son?"

"I can," said Jacob. "I'll go back when I've done what I came to do."

"What is that?" Greeba whispered, but he went on without answering her.

"Though our country is big, our people are few. Where will he be?"

"I scarce can say. He has gone to look for someone. He's noble by. I can tell you that."

words of some holy prayer, and while he did so his chin would be twisted into his breast and his arms would struggle to cross it, as though the devil itself were once more back in his bosom.

At all this his friends, seated behind his hands un-
der the table, or listening any longer, and Jason, though he shed no tears, said in a husky voice, "He cannot be altogether bad who loved his son so."

The delirium grew stronger, the look of joy and the tender words gave place to glances of fear and some quick whispering, and then Jason said in a tremulous wheezing, "It must be something—know you have a father who loves you like that?"

But hardly had the words been spoken when he threw back his head and asked in a firm voice how far it was to Port Erin.

"Yes, nineteen years ago," Jason repeated, "He spoke like a man in a sleep, and she began to weep."

"What is the matter?" she said.

Within a few minutes his face had suddenly changed, and it was now awful to look upon. Not for an instant did he look away from the bed. His eyes were fixed on the sick man, and deepened by this time: the little, foolish, baby-plays words in the poor broken English came from him no more, but he seemed to ask eager questions, in a tongue that Grouha did not understand.

"This man is his name," said Jason.

"Didn't you know that before?" said Grouha.

"What is his name?" said Jason.

"Haven't you heard it yet?"

"What is his name?"

Then for one quick instant he turned his face towards her face, and she seemed to read his thought.

"Good," said Jason, and she started back.

Then, Poor Ordy! Poor cold Stephen!" and then they drew Græba away, and with a look of fear fixed on Jason's face she passed out at the door.

Jason was now alone with the Stephen Ordy, and he felt like a man who had stumbled into a hidden trap. He had not cut over the seas to murder for his father, and here, at his first meeting with the man he had sworn to kill, he was to find that Stephen Ordy was this he for whom his father had given up all; this was he for whom he had taken a father's curse; this was he for whom she had endured poverty and privation, and this was he for whom she had strunk her, forgotten her with another woman; this was he who had killed her—the poor, loving, loyal, assassinate heart—not in a day, or an hour, or a moment, but in twenty long years. Surely the Lord God had heard his great vow and delivered the man into his hands. He would have hunted the world over to find him, but here at stride he had him! It was Heaven's own hand that had led him. And now, when he had found his dead mother would follow him from the grave.

He took up a pillow in both hands and stood by the bed and waited, never lifting his eyes off the face. But the lid did not come. Would it not come at all? What if the delirium were never to pass away? Could he still do things that he intended to do? Would he ever see Heaven and his mother and his brother there? The delirium would yet pass; then he would accuse his father, face to face and eye to eye, and then—

The current of Jesse's thoughts was suddenly arrested by a cry from the sick man. It was "Rachel! Rachel! Rachel!" spoken in a voice of deep entreaty, and there came after it in disjointed words of the Icelandic language, which appeared to him to be the words of the great fear of the poor Jew when the miller dropped from

it was her son—her child and mine, that was to come when I left her. And only think, I looked again and it seemed to say you. Yes, you—for it was the face of him that I looked out of the sea. I thought you were my son indeed."

Then Jason could bear up no longer. He flung himself down on his knees by the bedside, and buried his face in to dying man's breast.

"Father," he sobbed, "I am your son."

But Stephen O'ory smiled, and answered very quietly, "Ah, yes, I remember that I was part of your bargain, my good boy. Well, God bless you and your father, and God bless and speed you."

And that was the end of O'ory.

(To be continued.)

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Idi. h. Fur.ous	June 7	Lhorndike	Brit. b
Sea. W. ch	July 24	Chas. Tibbels	Amer. s
Velocity	Mar 29	It. Martin	Brit. b
Vigilant	July 2	W. H. Gould	Amer. s

R. H. R. Nelson	July	31	Nelson	Brit. bl.
Sia K'elga	Aug.	6	Jen-t'en	Brit. bl.
				In P.
Naroes	Aug.	2	Goddard	Brit. st.
Peehili	Aug.	7	McLean	Brit. st.
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**CURIOUS PROCLAMATION OF A
CHINESE OFFICIAL**

men some reluctance to being placed on the special invy list, but instead of that was

men some reluctance to being placed on the special jury list, but instead of that we find considerable eagerness to take up the positive burden. We desire to speak with all deference to the Chamber of Commerce, but in this particular matter we venture to think that it is not quite an impartial body. All its members, if we mistake not, are special jurors—except the two or three who are exempt by reason of their being members of the Legislative Council or of the legal profession—and they are the persons into whose pockets the money would go if the Government assented to their proposition. The Committee say they "would meet strongly urge that their application is almost without the pale of the Government to refuse." This would be so, undoubtedly, if the work discharged by special jurors was in addition to that discharged by common jurors, but seeing that it is in substitution, not in addition, strict equity points rather in the direction of their receiving no payment at all. Very occasionally a special jury may be called upon to try a criminal case, but it does not happen once a year, whereas the common jurors have to serve at the monthly Criminal Sessions, and until the recent abolition of the office of coroner they were being called upon continually to make a long journey out to the mortuary to attend inquests. They are still liable to this service when the Magistrate who holds the inquiry formerly held by the Coroner thinks it necessary to have the assistance of a jury, but the demands made upon them in this respect are now rare. The position of a common juror is still, however, much less desirable than that of a special juror.

In another column we publish a letter ad-

In another column we publish a letter addressed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the Government on the necessity of giving the earliest intimation of the approach of typhoons. As the Chamber remarks, the vital importance to a community so largely interested in shipping of having the earliest possible notice of an approaching storm is an obvious fact that it is unnecessary to adduces arguments to prove the case. Some sort of publicity has always been given to these storm warnings, but, as the Chamber rightly complains, there has not been any systematic method of placing the information in the possession of the public at the earliest available moment. Dr. DOBREE's reports are published in the papers, but they usually record what has happened, not what is impending, and even telegrams announcing a typhoon in Luzon do not get the publicity they ought to have. One received about two months ago was posted up at the Harbour Office, but not, as in former times, forwarded to the papers, or otherwise published. For our part we shall be only too pleased to publish these notices, not only in the paper but also in our shipping Extras, and no doubt our contemporaries would be equally willing to do the same. The earliest intimation of a typhoon ought to be placed in the possession of the community without a moment's unnecessary delay. Promptitude in this matter may save a vessel or two from damage or destruction. It is also to be regretted that arrangements cannot be made to receive weather telegrams from Formosa, which is so often the gathering point or focus of these destructive storms. A little outlay on telegrams would not be grudged by the Colony, as the information might prove of great value to the shipping, and would assist the Government Astronomer perhaps to make the weather forecasts so much desired.

The memorials of the Chinese Viceroy

And Governors, on railways afford an interesting study of the workings of acute and educated minds on a subject on which they are almost completely in the dark. The main fact that railways are a necessity seems to have been thoroughly grasped, and the reasoning by which this necessity is pressed on the Government is forcible and clear. As soon as the writers come to details, however, their lamentable ignorance both of the economic and material conditions stands out in bold relief. There is a general unanimity in their hostility to the foreigner. Although it is recognised that the Chinese must avail themselves of the tuition of foreigners, the recognition is given in a grudging spirit and the hope and belief that it will soon be possible to dispense with foreign assistance is plainly evident. This feeling may be referred to the patriotism of the writers; but a more enlightened patriotism would lead them to see that the prudent thing for China to do under the circumstances, if she wishes to overtake other nations in the march of progress, would be to freely avail herself of every particle of assistance she can obtain from foreigners in the development of the country, as did PETER THE GREAT in the civilisation of Russia. There is also the same disinclination to use foreign material. The Acting Governor of Kiangsu opposes the idea of rails being purchased abroad and recommends, on the contrary, that "China's money should be spent as far as possible in China itself!" CHANG CHIEH TUNG is of opinion that "iron quite good enough for the purpose could be obtained from the Pingting mines in Shansi, and although this would cost more and be inferior to foreign iron, yet the employment of it would give the advantage of China's money being spent in China instead of abroad." The spending of China's money in this way would mean simply the impoverishment of the country to the extent of the difference in the price of the articles. If a few well-written tracts on elementary

There is another matter in which CHANG CHIN-TUNG drifts very far astray. The number of men employed in cart and boat traffic between Tientsin and Tsupohow is estimated to be about 60,000, and allowing to each a family of five, we arrive at a total of 300,000 persons depending on this trade for their daily rice. The Viceroy CHANG thinks this estimate probably not excessive, and believes that at least half of them would be thrown out of employment by the introduction of the railway. To come to the number of men to whom employment would be given by the introduction of the railway, he says that England, with her 40,000 *li* of rails, employs 165,000 railway men. At this rate the Tientsin-Tsupohow line, with its 200 *li*, would only employ about 800 men.—But the number of men employed directly on the railway is small as compared with the number to whom it indirectly gives employment. The railway of course effects a saving of labour in proportion to the amount of goods or number of passengers carried, but traffic is so greatly stimulated by the facilities afforded for it that the aggregate number of persons employed in it is increased instead of diminished. Wherever a railway is made population and the demand for labour increases. To Westerners it may seem absurd to mention such elementary truths, but the recent memorials of the Viceroys show that they are still unknown in the Chinese Empire. No apprehension need be entertained with reference to the future of the people engaged in the cart and boat traffic. While the railway is under construction it will add to the business of this class of the community by its requirements for the carriage of material, and when it is completed the traffic it will promote will be sufficient to employ them all in collecting and distributing it at the various stations. From CHANG CHIN-TUNG's memorial it might almost be supposed he thought the railway would call at every one's door and that all other means of carriage would be rendered unnecessary.

We have been requested to publish the following letter:

1912-13
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce
8th August, 1889.
The Honourable F. Stewart LL.D.,
Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to ask you to be good enough to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Governor for his favourable consideration, the desirability of the earliest publication of all available information regarding the probable course of Typhoons forming anywhere in the neighbourhood, or at greater distances.

The pressing necessity for full and prompt publication of information bearing on the probable movements of Typhoons must already be well known to you.

the view of more deeply impressing upon him the vital importance, to a Community large

interested in Shipping, of early notice of the
the Committee will be glad to receive the same.
My Committee is also glad to have been
customary in the past to give some publicity to
such information, but so far as they know it
has not been attempted systematically, and they
will be glad to do so in the future. The Com-
mittee will be glad enough to give instructions that
all information reaching any of the Depart-
ments be at once made public.
The Committee are also glad to state that should any
Fm Exallency see fit to communicate such in-
formation to the Chamber the Committee would in-
gladly undertake to distribute it, if such an
arrangement would in any way facilitate it
among the public.
My Committee beg me to suggest that should it
meet with the approval of the Government that
the Chamber will gladly circulate the intelligence
concerning the proposed expenditure of the
Government on receipt of the actual transcript of the
information directly it reaches my husband's
ear.
The near approach of the Typhoon season has
made it the more time peculiarly appropriate
to bring the action of the Government before
the public, and to satisfy the interests of not only ship
owners, but also the entire community, and my
Committee trust their suggestions may meet
with the approval of the Government. I have the honor
to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. HENDERSON SACRAMENTO

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:—

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce
9th August, 1899.

Sir,—The Committee direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th June, and to advise you that they regret to learn that after a considerable lapse of time since their first reference to the matter to His Excellency, the Government do not see their way to accede to the request of the Committee. No reasons are given, but a reference to India, as to the practice operating in that dependency, is stated to confirm the system prevailing in this Colony.

The Committee do not consider the analogy of Indian Custom has anything to do with the question here. Apart from other considerations that may be urged against such a contention

The Nagasaki correspondent of the N. C.

Daily News has now been obliged to publish a contradiction of his statement that the Japanese Government had suspended the revision of the treaties in consequence of the terms accorded to foreigners being found at variance with the Constitution. It is easy to see where this correspondent derived his information. The *Nagasaki* weekly, published, in its issue of the 31st ultimo, telegrams from Tokyo, dated the 28th idem to that effect, and our Shanghai correspondent's correspondent must have heard of or seen these telegrams, as he telegraphed the report on the afternoon of the 20th. It is much to be regretted that he did not take some steps to verify the telegrams before sending such a report broadcast over the world. The *Daily News*, however, treats the denial with the utmost complacency as a change of front on the part of the Japanese Government. In a short editorial on the telegram, after expressing satisfaction at the fact of the denial, it goes on to remark:—"The Cabinet has seen properly how it would satisfy itself and the Emperor if it was to advise him to withhold this ratification from treaties made by properly authorised plenipotentiaries, with the

The following communication has been received from the Government in reply to the joint

letter with reference to Pak drainage and water supply—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
8th August, 1889.

Sir,—With reference to the letter signed by yourself and other dated the 28th inst. in the subject of the drainage at Pak, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you that your former letter was referred to the Sanitary Board which has taken no notice of the subject.

As it thus would appear necessary to deal with the matter without their assistance, His Excellency would be glad to receive a deputation of the members of the Board to explain to them the complaint of, and the localities especially referred to.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

(Signed) FREDERICK STERNMAN,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable P. RIVIS, Esq., F.R.S.

The statutory general meeting of the share

holders in the above Company was held at the offices, Hongkong, on the 19th inst. There were present Mr. J. W. Noble, A. Simpson, W. Taylor and A. D. The Chairman said—Gentlemen, this meeting is a purely formal one held in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, which was gazetted on the 18th April and all the shares have been taken up. The stock was taken over at a valuation of \$54,000. The amount payable on the shares has been received and the balance of \$20,500 to \$5,500. The work for the first month has been satisfactory, and if it is proposed to make an interim payment of dividend at the rate of \$1 per share to shareholders on the 1st of the next month, the same will be posted to shareholders in a day or two. Although this is only a formal meeting, I shall be glad to answer any questions that may be asked. The questions being put, he moved the meeting to be adjourned.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE TRAFFIC ON THE PEAK ROAD

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the state of the road leading up

the Peak in the early morning between the hours of 7.30 and 9 o'clock. I am one of those who prefer my chair to the tramway, but believe me the state of this road is so bad that it is impossible to get up the Peak by any other means. The serious risk of being thrown out, besides other inconveniences which I will not allude to. During the last week and particularly this morning, it seemed as one could there must have been some of the most experienced men engaged for the various building operations going on at the upper levels. Most of these men carry their poles, which when loaded are heavily weighted at both ends, at all possible angles across their shoulders. It is not surprising that they do not seem they must necessarily look down and they cannot therefore see what is approaching them. It is bad enough should they make way when approached by the foremost coolies of the descent, but it is almost impossible to get out of the way to the weight of the load they are carrying or what is more probable through "aberrant conduct," they march straight ahead, which means either that one has to stop till they pass or run in front of them. I have been several times caught in the chair. I refer more particularly to that upper portion of the road where it is so narrow, and where at any time not more than two chairs can conveniently walk abreast. Such a narrow road is almost impossible to negotiate with temper and possibly cause a breach of the peace by getting out of his chair and giving the offender a severe beating. But I venture to say that such a course would hardly be a safe one on the Peak. It is not surprising that the men realize their strength and retaliation would result in sure defeat for the "Tai-pai." If nothing worse should happen; for some of the men are armed with very ugly weapons in the shape of pick-

re- The Treaty at Ningpo gave the Shantung

He issued the following orations proclaiming that agricultural man, in metre of six syllables:—“Frog are produced in the middle of your fields; and are the food of the birds of the air, and the beasts of the field. Man brings in form. They cherish a life-long attachment to their natal soil, and eat and drink moderately in their cups with clear voices and without excess, thus deserving the gratitude of the people. Why go after dark with lanterns, scheming to capture the harmless and useful things that are the food of the birds? Why go after the rice, if it is heartless to fly them? Henceforward it is forbidden to buy or sell frogs, and those who do so will be severely punished. Why go after the insects that creep sweetly in the trees. They are not like wolves, tigers or leopards, which may take to injuring men when they grow large. Why go out with spears and bows to hunt the birds of the woods? Know that for the strong to slay the feeble for food is the law of wild beasts and of the birds. Resist the lust of your mouth and belly. Remember that the law of heaven is in unison with heaven which loves to preserve life. Both these sorts of creatures you are forbidden to catch from henceforth. Do not suffer your people to be punished with the punishment for disobedience will be mild.”

The Central "Flowery Land" can boast neither

Damian took Corydon, whose own idyllic posture was a picture of the pig, and painted him as a pig. For away on the countryside, where the sheep and the goat, the good-natured, and not ever sleek, Mongol pastures his herds of fatty-tailed sheep. Which he drives to market in the neighbouring mountains. Corydon is a shepherd, and he is seen as he sees him reclining on green meadows, blowing the old-fashioned red pipe, his shepherd's crook at his side, and a sweet girl carrying his mid-day dinner. Corydon is a shepherd, and he is seen in the literature of China can only show quite irrelevant, scant fragments of bacolic poetry respecting the animal which has afforded such rich material for idyllic pictures to continental painters. The life of the country people of China, as the sheep is in the north and the goat in the south—yet the pig-tailed bard does not hither-to have been able to find any of the poems of the gamblers of the lamb or the kid. That the young ones kneel while taking their mother's milk has indeed been observed long since by the Chinese, and has been taken up as an anecdotal example of filial piety—filial piety is the virtue of animals, and many poets have spoken of it. The Middle Kingdom have for centuries made observations on the circumstances. But even this observation does not seem to have been made in China to see in the sheep or goat anything other than so excellent fattened beasts. In the North and wherever one finds Mohammedans, the sheep and goat are not only sacred, but after, and the public restaurants are divided into mutton and pig establishments, according to the religious views of their respective customers.

The following address was delivered by Mr.

Alfred East, R. I.; F.R.P.E., before the *Miji*
Bintan Court at Tokyo:—

[illegible]

SEOUL, 3rd August.

They have made a pretty mess of the mining business here, which was hailed with such a flourish of trumpets as the first step toward great authority. Mr. W. P. Fiske, reported to his friends in America that the old mine, which the Koreans have been working at speculatively for some time, was to be developed into a large, expensive mining plant, which is little or no use here, was sent out by the Union Iron Works. But the machinery even is not complete, so that the mine is still a thing of the future. The Government, with the cost of this expensive plant, which is some \$10,000 or \$15,000, has been so stupid as to have no one in charge, believing that they had lighted on a veritable El Dorado. Have sent out four unfortunate misguided American miners to work the gold mine, and they are still there, and are not to be worked by such expensive methods except at a loss. This unfortunate quartet of seekers after the "Golden Pieces" are now growing so stupid that they are unable to keep their pockets, while Mr. Fiske is in as bad a fix himself with regard to his mining enterprise. The Koreans simply humbug them, and refuse to work for them, and they are unable to support their hearts crushing mind, and as for the women's salaries. Heaven only knows where they are to come from for the Korean Government has no money, and the Koreans would hardly tell. The middle-class friends of the United States, headed by that medico-diplomat, Dr. Allen, have placed the unfortunate Government in an extremely unpleasant position by their bungling. They have been making enormous efforts to develop the resources of their very much adopted country, and the mining middle is just now the sorest part of the mine. Every one is looking for a great fortune, and the Koreans who were taken from good employment to be sent on this wild goose chase. I will let you know more about this shortly, and also about the "Golden Pieces" and the "Golden Piece" episode, in which high Korean "nobles" and their "wives" who come time back to the United States, and the Legation in Washington, where they amputate and retain the title of capital, were concerned. But if the visitors only knew as much as we do here, they would not be so much surprised at the "diplomat" nobles who trot their "wires" round in public, they would have given the affair a very cold shoulder, I imagine. However, the Koreans are not so much surprised at the King was very much incensed when he heard of the doings of his "diplomats" abroad, and the latter have been all dismissed from their posts, and the King has ordered that they be their "wives." I imagine the best place to be the American ladies and gentlemen who attended the brilliant reception at the Korean Legation in Washington. *Secretary Korean*

use here, was sent out by the Union Iron Works. But the machinery even is not complete, some

of the "four big boys" being waiting. Worse than that, the additional cost of the Government with the cost of this expensive plant, which is some \$10,000, or \$11,000, is the stupidity of Mr. Pierce's friends who believe that they had lighted on a veritable gold mine. Domestic gold-mining is a misguided American miners to work the gold mines. These mines, it is too well known, could not be worked by such expensive methods as the cost of the plant. The Government is a big spender after the "Golden Pledge" and now going about Soul with their hands in their empty pockets, while Mr. Pierce is in as bad a fix himself regarding his mining enterprise. The Korean people are easily fooled and the focus of the lead him to the right spot whereon to go up his quartz crushing mill, and for some of the poor men's salaries. Heaven only knows where they are to come from for the Korean Government is a very poor one. The Americans tell. The middlemen friends of Korea in America, headed by that middle-diplomat, Dr. Allen, have placed the unfortunate Government in an extremely unpleasant position by their efforts to develop the resources of their very much adopted country, and the mining muddle is just now the sole talk of this place. Everybody sympathizes with the four poor miners, who are easily fooled from the gold mine sent on this wild goose chase. I will let you know more about this shortly, and also of another and an even more amusing episode in the life of the "four big boys" and their "wives" who some time back held a reception in the Korea Legation in Washington, where they amputiously entertained the "four big boys" and their "wives." But if the visitors only knew as much as we do here about the antecedents of these Korean "diplomats" nobles who treat their "wives" round in public, they would have given the "four big boys" a very different reception, as matters stand now. I can only say that the King was very much incensed when he heard of the doings of his "diplomats" abroad, and the "four big boys" were sent back from their very exalted position, while the "four big boys" and their "wives." I imagine the better pleased will be the American ladies and gentlemen who attended the "brilliant" reception at the Korean Legation in Washington. —*Mercury* Correspondent.

